

Today's Weather

There will be a gradual rise in temperature with variable winds at times. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Temperature (Low/High). Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 24 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

To our readers and advertisers

The Jordan Times will be closing from today for three days for 'Eid Al Adha. There will be no publication of Jordan Times on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 10 and 11. The next issue will appear on Monday, Oct. 12. We wish everyone all the peace and blessings of the holiday.

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY OCTOBER 8-9, 1981 - DUL HIJJA 10-11, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence



Minutes before the death... President Anwar Sadat listens to Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala (right) as Vice-President Hosni Mubarak listens, on Tuesday (A.P. wirephoto)

Parliament nominates Mubarak as successor

Cairo moves to replace Sadat

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (Agencies) — Tempering grief with a display of continuity and control, Egyptian authorities moved smoothly forward today to transfer power to Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, the chosen successor of assassinated President Anwar Sadat.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin faced a special problem. His country would have the most to lose from any reversal of Mr. Sadat's policies, and political sources in Tel Aviv said he was keen for a chance to consult Mr. Mubarak. But Mr. Begin observes Jewish constraints on normal activity on Saturday, which include riding in vehicles. If he goes to the funeral he will have to walk through the streets of Cairo. Despite the worry of his advisers about the dangers of the trip, a special meeting of the Israeli cabinet decided today that Mr. Begin should attend. 'Let us have peace' In his message of condolence to Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Begin said: "We are confident that the legacy of peace of President Sadat will live on. He said 'no more war, let us have peace for ever.' This is the sacred trust we have to fulfil." Privately some Israeli officials were less certain that the peace process would resume smoothly under the new Egyptian regime. (Continued on page 3)

U.N., Commonwealth, world nations pay tribute to slain Egyptian leader

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 7 (Agencies) — The U.N. General Assembly paid homage to President Anwar Sadat hours after he was assassinated Tuesday, but some of the Egyptian leader's Arab opponents boycotted the eulogies. Assembly President Ismat Kitani of Iraq asked delegates to observe one minute of silence in memory of Mr. Sadat. But the Iraqi delegation was absent from the hall as were other Arab and Islamic opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The absentees included Iran, Lebanon, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Mauritania, and the observers of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Arab League and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim began the eulogies by praising Mr. Sadat as "a leader of vision and boldness." A dozen ambassadors and representatives, from such diverse geographical groupings and countries as Marxist Angola, communist Hungary, the United States and Israel joined in offering their condolences to the Egyptian people and Mr. Sadat's family. Sudan and Oman, two Arab countries who retained ties with Egypt after the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, were the only Middle Eastern countries, other than Israel, to address the assembly. Elsewhere, leaders of the world reacted to the assassination and sent condolences to the Egyptian people and the bereaved family of the slain president. Commonwealth In Melbourne, the 42 leaders of the British Commonwealth stood in silent tribute to President Sadat. The leaders, including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Pierre Trudeau of Canada, Malcolm Fraser of Australia, Indira Gandhi of India and presidents and prime ministers from five continents, were preparing for the last session of their eight-day meeting. Later they released a joint statement expressing "horror at such acts of outrage." "Commonwealth heads of government were shocked by the news of the assassination of President Anwar Sadat on the penultimate day of their meeting in Melbourne," the statement said. "They expressed their horror at such acts of outrage. In immediately conveying their deep collective sorrow to Madam Sadat and to the government and people of Egypt, the Commonwealth leaders expressed their profound hope that a determined effort on all sides to preserve peace and resolve problems in the Middle East will be the true (Continued on page 3)

Islamic World celebrates 'Eid

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — Jordan and the Islamic World today celebrates 'Eid Al Adha which marks the end of this year's pilgrimage to Mecca. On this occasion, His Majesty King Hussein received cables of good wishes from senior Jordanian government officials and high-ranking army officers including Prime Minister Mudar Badran, cabinet members, president and members of the National Consultative Council, speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the director of intelligence, the Public Security and Civil Defence as well as the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army stationed in Jordan. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan today received similar cables from senior government officials.

Mitterrand, Schmidt hold talks

SOUTHS, France, Oct. 7 (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were holding talks tonight expected to focus on the East-West nuclear balance and prospects for closer West European cooperation. They were meeting at Mr. Mitterrand's secluded country cottage at Latche near this town in southwest France to try to harmonise their views before a series of summits in the coming weeks on East-West, North-South and European affairs. French officials said Mr. Schmidt, who will play host to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn next month, is likely to seek further public French support for his commitment to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Mr. Schmidt's policy is under attack from a left-wing "Peace Movement" in West Germany which has been gaining support inside the chancellor's own Social Democratic Party (SPD). A protest rally against the NATO missiles is planned for Saturday in the West German capital. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who will attend the funeral, said, however, that the assassination did not seem to have been an attempted coup. He blamed a group of fundamentalist religious

Kissinger assails Libya

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (R) — Former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger today blamed Libya for the death of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and said its neighbours should move to control the "rogue, criminal" government in Tripoli. "If Libya had been taken care of two years ago, last year, this year, Sadat would probably still be alive today," he said in a television interview. Mr. Kissinger said Mr. Sadat's murder yesterday could be blamed on Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi even if the Libyans did not directly order the assassination. "If you cannot take care of a country of two million that is threatening all its neighbours — marching armies into Chad, threatening Uganda, threatening Morocco, active in the Sudan — if all the neighbours cannot find a way to get such a rogue, criminal country under control, then we are living in a world in which all restraints have disappeared," Mr. Kissinger said. But he emphasised that American troops should not be used.

Cairo inherits troublesome Sadat legacy

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (R) — The assassination of President Anwar Sadat seems unlikely in the short term to bring changes in his policy of peace with Israel that made Egypt an outcast in the Arab World. But Western diplomats were speculating today that it could ease the way for an eventual rapprochement between Cairo and its Arab critics. In the first hours after the president's death, government and military leaders were clearly anxious to stress continuity, repeatedly asserting that they would follow the pro-Western course charted by the charismatic Mr. Sadat. Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, who is expected to take over the presidency within a week, had reassuring words for Israel. "We will carry on with the peace process in realisation of the great leader's mission," he said when he told the nation of Mr. Sadat's death. During the 11 years he ruled Egypt, Mr. Sadat swung Cairo away from the socialist, pro-Soviet policies of his predecessor, Col. Gamal Abdul Nasser. Instead of nationalisation, he promoted the private sector. Shops boasted luxuries never seen during the Nasser era and some people made fortunes. Abroad, he courted the West. Washington pumped millions of dollars in aid into the Egyptian economy and in re-equipping the Egyptian armed forces. Because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel, Egypt found itself ostracised by the Arabs and rebuked by the Non-Aligned Movement that it once championed. Analysts here see little prospect of policy changes until a new leadership is securely established. Mr. Mubarak, a Soviet-trained former air force commander who distinguished himself in the 1973 war against Israel, has played a role in promoting ties with Washington. He had special responsibility for Egypt's arms purchases from the United States. "He's locked into the American relationship for the foreseeable future," one diplomat said. The 53-year-old vice-president is generally seen as a cautious man. In a city where rumours of bribery and backstage deals abound, Mr. Mubarak has a reputation as an incorruptible disciplinarian. Western diplomats say the new leadership will be particularly anxious not to give Israel any pretext for delaying next April's scheduled handover of the last portion of Israeli-occupied Sinai. For months the major debating point in Cairo has been whether Egypt will try to mend its relations with the Arab World after April. Analysts here believe that the death of Mr. Sadat has improved the chances of a rapprochement. "Mr. Mubarak will obviously be more acceptable to the Arabs and very probably more susceptible to pressures inside and outside Egypt for restoring the old ties," one diplomat said. President Sadat's personality and his insistence that the Arabs should make the first move were seen as major obstacles to a rapprochement. President Sadat had recently embarked on new efforts to bring his Arab opponents into the peace process. He offered fulsome praise to the Saudi Arabians for their part in arranging a ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinian commandos based in Lebanon. In his August visit to Washington he also pressed President Reagan to drop the U.S. principle of not talking to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). There is evident widespread public support in Egypt for patching up the Arab quarrel. Palestinian autonomy talks with Israel appear to be hopelessly bogged down and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has yet to make the concessions that would offer Egypt a face-saving solution. Western diplomats said one way in which Arab states could signal they were ready to talk would be to send representatives to Mr. Sadat's funeral. Of the Arab states that split with Egypt only Morocco has so far said it will have an envoy at Saturday's funeral. President Sadat also leaves to his successors a bitter dispute with neighbouring Libya. It has its roots in disagreement over the Camp David accords but also spills over into conflict about the future of North Africa. Since a brief border war in 1977 relations between the two countries have been marked by deep personal and ideological antagonism between President Sadat and Libya's Muammar Qadhafi. Col. Qadhafi described his rival's assassination as death by firing squad following sentence for high treason by the Arab people. Each leader frequently accused the other of plotting his overthrow. Tensions increased following last year's Libyan support for Chad, a move President Sadat saw as a bid by Col. Qadhafi to create a North African empire. Through personal contacts President Sadat restored full relations with Sudan, Chad's eastern neighbour, which he saw as a target of Libyan expansionism. Col. Qadhafi's declared aim is now to assist Egyptian opposition groups to topple all vestiges of President Sadat's rule.

Palestinians rejoice in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — More than 12 hours after the announcement of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's death, Palestinians and Lebanese leftist militiamen were still firing shots of joy into the air while their women carrying machineguns above their heads danced in the streets. Armed youths wearing green army fatigues rode in trucks and armoured personnel carriers through the streets of Beirut with posters of late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser pasted on their vehicles in answer to call by the Lebanese National Movement to hold a mass demonstration to rejoice over Mr. Sadat's death. "Nasser, Nasser you have been avenged," chanted teenagers and children. Some carried banners while others wore roller skates bearing anti-Sadat slogans. "The Palestinian and Lebanese people are with you Egyptians in your fight against Zionism and its agents," read one banner carried by children dressed in olive drab uniforms. A Palestinian woman wearing a scarf shouted through a loudspeaker mounted on an ambulance: "Abu Ammar may you rid yourself of all your enemies," a reference to Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat who is also known as Abu Ammar. "Down with Imperialism and all traitors," read another banner. PLO secretary chief Salah Khalaf, watched the parade from a balcony at the Arab University, near the site of last week's car bombing which killed about a hundred people.

Angola reports fighting

LISBON, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — South African forces began a second offensive against Angola's southern Cunene province last week, more than a month after they first struck deep into the Marxist-ruled nation, and have recaptured two towns in heavy fighting with Luanda troops, according to the Angolan defence ministry. The official ministry statement today said the South Africans had recaptured Xangongo and Mongua, two of three towns Luanda reported it had retaken Sept. 22. The statement said the large-scale offensive began in late September. South African troops, along with guerrillas of the Angolan rebel group UNITA, were massing near the Cunene border in South West Africa for an imminent attack on Onjiva, capital of the Angolan province and the third to Luanda earlier said they controlled, according to the ministry. The Angolan army "is still engaged in heavy fighting for control of the towns of Ngiva, Mongua and Xangongo," the report stated.

Nimitz anchored off Italy

VENICE, Oct. 7 (Agencies) — A U.S. Sixth Fleet spokesman said today the Nimitz, the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, was still anchored off Venice and has not left for a Middle East destination as reported earlier. "We cannot discuss the ship's future movement, but as far as I know it's still there," said the spokesman, in Gaeta. Venice port authorities told Italian news agencies earlier that the carrier had left the Lagoon city, accompanied by the missile-cruiser USS Mississippi. The 91,400-ton Nimitz, the only U.S. aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean, has been anchored off Venice since Monday for what U.S. officials described as a routine port call.

Advertisement for SHEPHERD HOTEL, New phone numbers 39197-43901 plus A direct international line.

Vertical text on the left margin: Today's Weather, Islamic World celebrates 'Eid, Kissinger assails Libya, Cairo inherits troublesome Sadat legacy, Nimitz anchored off Italy, Angola reports fighting, Palestinians rejoice in Beirut, Mitterrand, Schmidt hold talks, U.N., Commonwealth, world nations pay tribute to slain Egyptian leader, Parliament nominates Mubarak as successor, Cairo moves to replace Sadat, Cairo casualties identified, To our readers and advertisers, Jordan Times.

NATIONAL

Capturing Jordan's traditions on tape

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Researchers in anthropology will from now on face fewer problems as they do their work about the country, thanks to a library of cassette recordings on Jordanian culture compiled by the Department of Culture and Arts.

The project, which started about 10 years ago, has now come to a close; but the department will keep its files open to receive any recorded material about Jordanian culture, according to Director General of Culture and Arts Mohanna Durra.

"We have noticed that many of the old traditions in Jordan are disappearing and we thought that we ought to record them," Mr. Durra told the Jordan Times. He said his department has been sending research teams equipped with tape recorders to the desert and rural areas of Jordan to record a wide variety of cultural and social activities, ranging from wedding ceremonies to funeral services; as well as recollections of historical events and educational ideas.

"These things never finish, and we will keep looking for people until our library is complete," Mr. Durra stressed. "We do not have a dead archive."

He also said that the Department of Culture and Arts is planning to introduce video cameras into the field equipment of its research teams, to make the recorded traditions more accessible and thorough for researchers and students.

The library at the department includes over 1,170 cassettes, covering 13 subjects. These were compiled over a period of 10 years. Each cassette at this "library of traditions" is logged on an index card, and each group of cards on the same subject is kept

together in one bundle to make it easier for researchers to find their "target" cassettes, according to Mr. Mahmoud Zayouli, who was one of the major contributors to the project.

"Before we take off on a recording trip, we define the subject we will concentrate on," Mr. Zayouli said. He told the Jordan Times that once the team members decide on their target area, they

then choose three or four villages as samples from which to get the material. "When we enter a village in the assigned area, we usually seek out the very elderly residents," he said. "If none are available, we'll talk to their children, who used to hear their deceased parents talk about Jordanian traditions."

Oral history

The missions Mr. Zayouli and

his colleagues undertake in search of tradition occasionally entail historical surprises. He explained that while he was gathering information on traditions in the Petra area, he discovered that the ancient city was once a stronghold for robbers and highwaymen. But after the Bdoul bedouin tribe settled in the area in the mid-1850s, peace prevailed there, as the new residents considered themselves

the guardians of Petra. Not only did the Bdoul tribe work to establish peace in the area, however; they also contributed to its prosperity and progress. Mr. Zayouli quoted elderly residents of the area as saying that the members of the tribe used to transport tourists from the Suez Canal and Aqaba for visits to Petra on their horses.

Another event recorded by Mr. Zayouli for the department's his-

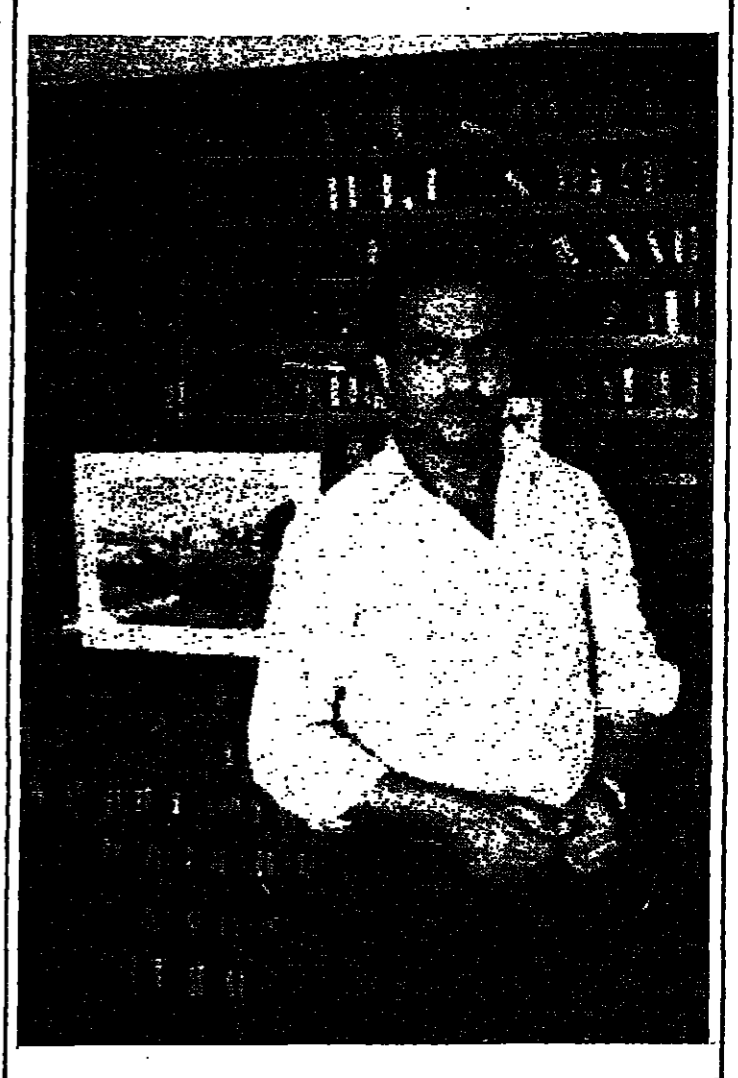
torical library is the Jordanian involvement in Sultan Basha Al-Atrash's 1925-36 revolt against the French in Syria. Mr. Zayouli talked with elderly Druze in Azraq who told him of the warm welcome and hospitality they had received in Jordan as they sought asylum from the French colonialists in Syria and Lebanon.

Legends told by elderly people in different parts of Jordan have many common features despite some apparent differences, according to another researcher at the Department of Culture and Arts. Mr. Majed Al Majali said that after scores of field trips working with traditions in far-flung parts of the country, he had come to the conclusion that most of the folk tales he recorded had common roots, despite the geographical distance between the people who told them.

And many legends told in Jordan owe their origins to universal myths. Mr. Zayouli said he had been told of some legends that are similar to "The Merchant of Venice" or "Oedipus". In the Jordanian version of "The Merchant of Venice", he said, storytellers would play up the greediness of the Jews, who exploited "Christian believers".

The cassette recordings at the Department of Culture and Arts library are transcribed verbatim, since researchers can generally understand a transcript better than tape itself. Mr. Zayouli, who transcribed most of the tapes, said that sometimes, when part of the recorded material makes no sense, it is merely paraphrased.

Mr. Zayouli is known for his excellent interaction with bedouins and the rural community, having worked as a desert policeman for 15 years. At present, he is one of Jordan's top playwrights and authorities on bedouin lifestyle.



Mr. Majed Al Majali with the Department of Culture and Arts' library of 1,170 cassette tapes on Jordanian traditions and history (Photo by Mohammad Ayish)

His knowledge of English has helped him to convey an understanding of Jordanian traditions to the West. Mr. Zayouli cited the example of a Canadian TV programme about Jordanian costumes he helped to produce early this



Without the efforts of the tape recording teams, these bedouins' traditions and recollections would die with them.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3	
3:00	Koran
3:30	Cartoons
3:55	Sinbad
4:00	Cartoons
4:30	Play for Children
5:50	Programme Preview
6:05	Film
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Songs
10:00	Arabic Play
11:00	News in Arabic
CHANNEL 6	
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Muppet Show
9:10	Testament of Youth
10:00	News in English
10:15	Movie of the Week
	"The Legend of Wox Far"

FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3	
10:00	Koran
10:20	Children's programme
11:00	Religious programme
13:20	Forest Ranger
13:45	Barriers
14:15	Soccer
15:03	Play Guitar
16:35	CHIPS
17:30	Science and Life
18:00	Western Theatre
18:20	Feature Film
19:30	Religious Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Local Variety Programme
22:00	Arabic Series
23:00	News in Arabic
CHANNEL 6	
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Mixed Blessings
9:00	Nero Wolfe
10:00	News in English
10:15	Skag

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHZ, AM & 99 MHZ, FM FOR THURSDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Morecambe and wise show
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Listeners' Choice
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Friday Special
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	In Concert
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	World of Arabian Music
20:00	Special Feature
21:00	Jazz Hour
22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY

639, 720, 1413 KHZ

04:00	Newsdesk
04:30	Classical Record Review
04:45	Financial News
04:55	Reflections
05:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
05:30	The Waltz
05:45	The World Today
06:00	Newsdesk
06:30	Nature Notebook
06:40	The Farming World
07:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
07:30	Music for Strings
07:45	Network U.K.
08:00	World News; Reflections
08:15	Golden Treasury
08:30	John Peel
09:00	World News; British Press Review
09:15	The World Today
09:30	Financial News
09:40	Look Ahead
09:45	Rock Salad
10:15	Lord of the Flies
10:30	My Music
11:00	World News; News about Britain
11:15	The Art of Biography
11:30	Assignment
12:00	Radio Newsreel
12:15	Top Twenty
12:45	Sports Round-up
13:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
13:30	Network U.K.
13:45	The Pleasure's Yours
14:30	Discovery
15:00	Radio Newsreel
15:15	Outlook
16:00	World News; Commentary
16:15	16:15 Assignment
16:45	The World Today
17:00	World News
17:09	Meridian
17:40	Waveguide
17:45	Sports Round-up
18:00	World News; News about Britain
18:15	Radio Newsreel

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:	
7:40	Cairo (EA)
8:45	Cairo
8:45	Aqaba
9:20	Damascus
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Muscat, Dubai
9:50	Doha, Bahrain
9:55	Beirut
10:00	Dhahran
10:45	Abu Dhabi
10:10	Beirut (MEA)
11:05	Riyadh (EA)

SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY

04:30	Letter from London
5:30	Operetta: The Rewards of Music
07:45	Merchant Navy Programme
08:15	Diverdramo
08:30	The small, intricate Life of Gerald C. Potter
10:30	Business Matters
11:25	Ulster Newsletter
12:15	Jazz for the Asking
16:15	Science in Action
17:30	My Music
17:40	The Week in Wales
18:30	The Rewards of Music
21:00	Network U.K.
21:15	Music Now
21:45	Letter from London
23:15	From the Weeklies
23:30	Thirty Minute Theatre

VOICE OF AMERICA

03:30	The Breakfast Show
06:30	News, pop music, features, listeners' questions
17:00	News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses
17:30	Dateline
18:00	Special English; news, feature "The Making of a Nation"
18:30	Now Music USA
19:00	News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses
19:30	VOA Magazine; American science, culture, letters
20:00	Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00	VOA World Report
22:00	News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses

FOR FRIDAY

ARRIVALS:	
7:40	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
11:00	Cairo (EA)
15:25	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:30	Tripoli
16:45	Houston, N. York, Vienna
17:15	Houston, N. York, Vienna
17:20	Kuwait (KAC)
17:30	Paris
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:40	Madrid, Athens
17:45	Frankfurt
17:55	Cairo
18:00	London
19:10	Cairo (EA)
19:35	Frankfurt (LF)
19:45	Paris (AF)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
23:40	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

11:40	Cairo (EA)
11:45	Rawalpindi (BA)
13:35	Lamaca
15:35	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Amsterdam (KLM)
16:30	Cairo
17:00	Aqaba
17:15	Chicago, N. York, Vienna
17:25	London (BA)
17:30	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
17:55	Cairo
18:30	Rome
19:10	Cairo (EA)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
23:40	Cairo (EA)
23:55	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo

DEPARTURES

3:30	Frankfurt (LH)
5:45	Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
7:50	Aqaba
7:50	Damascus
7:15	Beirut
8:55	Cairo (EA)
9:00	Rome (Alitalia)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
9:45	Paris (AF)
10:10	Rome
10:30	Larnaca
11:00	Vienna, N. York, Chicago
11:15	Athens, Madrid
11:20	Tripoli, Tunis
11:30	Cairo
11:35	Paris (AF)
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
12:00	London
12:05	Riyadh (SV)
12:20	Frankfurt
12:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:30	Paris
12:40	Cairo (EA)
12:45	London (BA)
13:00	Cairo
15:00	Aqaba
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:00	Baghdad (IA)
19:20	Dhahran
19:00	Kuwait
19:45	Baghdad
20:00	Cairo
20:15	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Cairo

FOR FRIDAY

ARRIVALS:	
7:40	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
11:00	Cairo (EA)
15:25	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:30	Tripoli
16:45	Houston, N. York, Vienna
17:15	Houston, N. York, Vienna
17:20	Kuwait (KAC)
17:30	Paris
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:40	Madrid, Athens
17:45	Frankfurt
17:55	Cairo
18:00	London
19:10	Cairo (EA)
19:35	Frankfurt (LF)
19:45	Paris (AF)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
23:40	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

23:55	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo

DEPARTURES

6:00	Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
6:30	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
8:55	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
9:30	London (BA)
11:00	Vienna, N. York, Houston
11:10	Athens, Copenhagen
11:30	Cairo
12:00	London
12:40	Cairo
13:00	Cairo
16:35	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:25	Kuwait (KAC)
18:50	Abu Dhabi
19:00	Kuwait
19:15	Riyadh (SV)
19:20	Bahrain, Doha
19:30	Dhahran
19:45	Baghdad
19:55	Abu Dhabi
20:00	Cairo
20:30	Dubai, Karachi
20:30	Cairo (EA)
23:30	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES FOR THURSDAY

DOCTORS:	
Amman:	
Farhan Qaishi	56660
Res. 30699	
Yousef Al Hourani	25478
Zarqa:	
Khalil Abu Hussein	(-)
Irbid:	
Fakhri Haddad	3409
PHARMACIES:	
Amman:	
Al Arabiyah Al Kubra	23141
Central	24217
Khalaf	78653
Al Mamar	51048
Zarqa:	
Falastin	(-)
Irbid:	
Sardoun	2130
TAXIS:	
Venicia	44584
Al Najah	23639
Sports City	63273
Khaldoun	62315
Al Mahd	37312
FOR FRIDAY	
DOCTORS:	
Amman:	
Hani Hadadeen	77751
Abdul Halim Al Afghani	(-)
Zarqa:	
Fathi Qu'war	82757
Irbid:	
Musa Malkawi	2449
PHARMACIES:	
Amman:	

PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY

Fajr	4:12
Sunrise	5:35
Dhuhr	11:24
'Asr	2:44
Maghreb	5:13
Isha	6:36

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

CULTURAL CENTRES

British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Ara Centre	65195
Husseini Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2

Noor patronises 'Eid celebration for the disabled

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 7 — Her Majesty Queen Noor today patronised a party held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in honour of handicapped children on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha feast.

The 170 children from nine special centres in Amman and Zarqa had some treats in store. As Queen Noor entered the party hall (especially decorated for the occasion), some of the children could not hold back their excitement as they scrambled to their feet. And when a group of deaf and mute children started to play the national anthem, the applause was resounding and some of the children cried for an "encore."

The children, who comprised different kinds of disability, from physical handicaps to mental retardation, were clearly enjoying their time and the special shows put on by some of the handicapped children themselves.

There were recitals, plays and a dabke — all depicting the Jordanian spirit and a Jordanian's pride in his land and life.

At the end of the party, Queen Noor distributed gifts to each of the children and chatted with them. In a bid to offer more help to the handicapped, the hotel's management donated JD 500 to the various centres of the handicapped. One disabled child, who was all eyes and ears, shouted "Oh, this is real fun, I enjoy parties."

But, more is still needed to be done. As Mr. Ibrahim Qattan, a founder of the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped said, "We need more financial aid from the government. What we have are private donations only."

Yet, he added, "these occasions are nice, since the children enjoy themselves and need such treats, once in a while."



NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Bakeries open during Adha 'Eid

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply has announced that a number of bakeries will remain open during 'Eid Al Adha holiday. These include Raghadan Bakery (Raghadan Bridge area), Al Sharq Bakery (Salt road), Petra Bakery (Italian Hospital Street), Karnak Bakery (Jabal Hussein), Al Faqeer Bakery (Jabal Hussein), Jabal Amman Bakery (Jabal Amman), French Loaf Bakery (Jabal Amman), Kurdi Bakery (Abdali District), and Azzam Bakery (Jabal Luweibdeh).

People's delegation leaves for Iraq

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (Petra) — A delegation representing the People's Committee for the Support of Iraq today left for a visit to Baghdad expected to last several days. The delegation, consisting of Tareq Masarweh (journalist), Zuhair Ajlouni (businessman), Shaher Al Taleb (lawyer) and Anwar Haddadin (physician), will spend a few days at the front visiting Iraqi units fighting at the eastern flank of the Arab World. The visit is designed to emphasize the cohesion existing between the Iraqi and Jordanian peoples and their unity in the face of challenges that confront the Arab Nation.

English, Arabic tourist agents' guide

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is currently conducting a study of Jordanian tourist and travel agents. The ministry will include all information on these agents in separate Arabic and English guides to be distributed abroad for tourist agencies wishing to arrange tours to Jordan.

59 new JEA members

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — The Executive Board of the Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) has accepted 59 new members, including four non-Jordanians. The list included 36 civil engineers, 17 electrical engineers, one architect and one mining engineer. On the other hand, it was revealed that the number of registered, but still unemployed engineers, of different specialisations, amounts to 128.

Universal Post Day observed

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — Jordan tomorrow celebrates Universal Postal Day.

On the occasion, Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben spoke in an

interview with Petra, the Jordan News Agency, on the establishment of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) 107 years ago.

Jordan is an active UPU member which groups 160 states

and is also an active member of the UPU Executive Council, Dr. Zaben said.

He also pointed out that postal services in Jordan have increased in number and improved in quality over the past decade.

The Ministry of Communications announced that a special programme, to be launched by post offices around the country tomorrow, will include the organisation of seminars to outline Jordan's postal services, those of the Berne-based UPU and its various activities.

The UPU, established as a specialised agency of the U.N. in 1948, has essential principles which include, among other things, the unification of postal charges and weights, the guarantee of freedom of transit for postal material, the development of international postal services and technical assistance to union members.

Meanwhile, the ministry announced today that its revenues from post offices around the country in September amounted to JD 86,132.

Asfour, Swiss aide discuss cooperation

BERNE, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour held talks here today with Swiss Minister of Foreign Trade and Economy Rudolf Jolles on means of promoting Jordanian-Swiss trade relations. He also explained Jordan's economic projects included in the new five-year plan (1981-1985) and discussed the possibility of financing some of them with Swiss capital and providing Swiss technical assistance to help implement these projects.

Mr. Asfour is in Switzerland at the head of a Jordanian delegation to attend a seminar on Jordan organised by the Arab-Swiss Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Both Mr. Asfour and Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'ad Al Nabulsi, who is accompanying him, will deliver lectures at the seminar on Jordan's economic projects.

West Bank JMA president appeals for better health, medical conditions

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — The president of the Jordan Medical Association (JMA) branch in the occupied West Bank today appealed for a stop to "the continued deterioration of the health and medical situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip."

Dr. Samir Katbeh told the daily newspaper Al Ra'i that West Bank and Gaza Strip citizens "are suffering from a severe shortage in specialists, nurses, radiology and laboratory technicians and hospital beds."

There is only one radiologist and one anaesthetist in all government hospitals in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which has no laboratory specialists at all, he explained.

He complained that Arab pris-



Over-crowded hospitals and clinics manifest the 'continued deterioration of the health and medical situation' in the occupied territories.

oners "suffer from very bad and miserable health conditions." They receive "primitive medical care and we are unable to provide the necessary services to them," he said.

"Health and medical conditions, just like social, educational, agricultural, municipal and rural services, are continually deteriorating as a result of the flagrant Israeli military occupation policy which aims at linking the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to services in Israel proper," he said.

He explained that there are now 101 Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank which, after 18 years, will house more than one million settlers.

"Therefore, we can see that the enemy aims at freezing and ignoring Arab services in the occupied territories to force the inhabitants to be completely dependent upon the Israeli services," he said.

"We are trying to find solutions; we are studying the situation and are going ahead with the implementation of collective projects to ease the pain of citizens in the occupied lands," he said, adding that JMA programmes in the occupied territories include "trying to attract qualified doctors and building medical units." Four such units will be established next year, he added.

"We are also thinking of setting up a health insurance plan, the first stage of which will benefit families of martyrs and prisoners," he said.

The plan would then expand to cover "employees in the private sector and voluntary organisations and the needy in towns and villages," he said, expressing the hope that this project would "become the nucleus of an integrated medical insurance scheme to serve the West Bank and Gaza Strip."



Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Cairo moves...

Controversy seemed likely to develop over whether Israel should now think twice before handing back the rest of occupied Sinai to Egypt.

World market fears allayed

World financial markets seemed to have decided today that no major turmoil in the Middle East was imminent.

The dollar—which rose yesterday because it is generally regarded as less vulnerable to world crises—fell back today. Dealers said the news from Cairo had been outweighed by signs that U.S. interest rates were falling.

Gold, refuge for the anxious during world crisis, also fell from the highs reached after the news that Mr. Sadat was dead.

A spokesman for the Suez Canal authority said traffic in the canal was not affected by the assassination.

Many Western and Third World

countries condemned the killing, but reaction in the Arab World was mainly hostile to Mr. Sadat. Kuwaiti newspaper expressed jubilation, although an official Bahraini statement condemned all forms of violence.

Apart from the Sultanate of Oman, which condemned the killing, other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, including Saudi Arabia, had made no comment 24 hours after the killing.

Tributes were paid throughout non-Arab Asia to Mr. Sadat. A Chinese foreign ministry statement hailed him as a man who had sought peace in the Middle East and opposed hegemonism, China's codeword for Soviet influence.

Reaction was muted from the Soviet Union which saw the friendship of Gamal Abdul Nasser's Egypt turn to enmity under his successor. But the Kremlin's official news agency quoted comments from Mr. Sadat's Arab enemies in its reports on the death.

A foreign ministry statement in Peking hailed Mr. Sadat as a man who had sought peace in the Middle East and opposed hegemonism, China's code-word for Soviet influence.

His assassination yesterday was a tremendous loss for the Egyptian and Arab people, it said.

Flags were lowered in many Asian countries and Bangladesh, a member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, decreed four days of official mourning.

In Japan, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki described Mr. Sadat as a "great champion of peace" and the government said Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will attend the funeral in Cairo on Saturday.

President Sadat had been expected to pay official visits next month to Japan and to China, which regarded him as a bastion against Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Malaysia and Indonesia, also members of the Islamic conference, expressed profound grief. Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos hailed Mr. Sadat as a great leader.

Messages of condolence also came from Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan-yew and South Korean President Chun Doo-hwan.

Condolences continued to pour in from Africa, notably from President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Hilla Limann of Ghana. Eulogies to the Egyptian leader appeared in official newspapers in Zambia and Ivory Coast.

In New Delhi, President Sanjeeva Reddy said he was "deeply shocked" at the assassination of Mr. Sadat.

In a message to Acting President Abu Taleb, the Indian leader saluted Mr. Sadat as "an outstanding statesman and a great patriot whose sudden demise is a great loss to the Egyptian people."

Mr. Reddy offered "our sincere condolences to you and the government and the people of Egypt" and "our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Sadat and other members of the grieved families."

The government also ordered the Indian flag flown at half staff today in memory of Mr. Sadat.

Pakistan President Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, whose regime has been critical of the Camp David accords, said he was "deeply shocked and grieved" by the assassination.

He called Mr. Sadat "a remarkable leader devoted his entire life to the service of his countrymen." In a condolence message, Gen. Zia said Mr. Sadat will be particularly remembered for destroying the "myth of Zionist invincibility" in the 1973 Middle East war.

Greek President Constantine Caramanlis expressed his sorrow and grief at the assassination.

"Regardless of how one could judge his policies, it must be admitted that President Sadat had political courage and love for his country. I hope that his death will not disturb the peace of our friends the Egyptian people, and not worsen the situation in the Middle East," Mr. Caramanlis said.

In a separate statement, the Greek government said it was moved by the loss of "the great Egyptian politician who was a close friend of Greece, and a point of stability in the region."

King Baudouin of Belgium sent a message of sympathy to Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, saying he was "upset by the news of President Sadat's death."

The king sent his "heartfelt sympathy in his own name and on behalf of the Belgian people for the dramatic loss for your country."

Sergei Kraigher, president of Yugoslavia's presidency, sent condolences to Egyptian Acting President Sufi Hassan Abu Taleb in a telegram, which expressed Yugoslavia's conviction that the Egyptian people, adhering to non-aligned principles would find the strength "in these grave moments to continue on the road which meets its essential national interests, peace and security and cooperation."



Qualified doctors are much needed in the occupied territories.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!

WHAT'S GOING ON

Painting exhibitions

* University of Jordan presents an exhibition of American art.

* Holiday Inn Hotel presents the work of Jordanian artist Jamal Dawani.

Folktroupe

* Bulgarian folk dance troupe performs at Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City, at 8 p.m.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

265 square-metre, 3-bedroom apartments available for rent out of 4 story building, each comprising two salons, wide kitchen, 2 full bathrooms, plus half bathroom, 4 full wall cupboards and wide veranda overlooking Sport City scenery behind Middle East Hotel with separate central heating system and garden.

For information call Tel. 65562

Tributes...

laying memorial to President Sadat."

Britain's Mrs. Margaret Thatcher said she had been "horrified" at the news of Mr. Sadat's death.

"He was a wonderful leader. He was an inspiration to us all." She extended her sympathies to Mrs. Sadat saying: "We will grieve for her as we grieve for Egypt."

Pope John Paul

In Vatican City, Pope John Paul I, at his first general audience since an attempt on his life May 3, asked for prayers for President Sadat and said he was concerned about the possible consequences of Mr. Sadat's death.

The Pope, wearing white robes,

rode around St. Peter's Square in the same open white jeep he used when he was shot here nearly five months ago. Standing in the jeep, he shook hands and blessed the cheering crowd estimated at 30,000.

"I ask you to pray for this great statesman and for the other victims of the barbarous attack, which includes a bishop of the Coptic-Orthodox church," the Pope said. "Let us pray also for their families, particularly for the wife and children of the president."

Asia

Peking joined other Asian governments today in mourning the death of President Sadat.

RED & BLACK

Limits of government power

By Jawad Ahmad

THERE is an ever-nagging question concerning government administration: how much central power should flow with the central government? There are those who strongly believe in decentralisation. Others take an opposite point of view altogether, believing that the government should look over everything and observe every process that takes place within its structure. Although we pride ourselves of our performance in Jordan, yet, and out of vitality, the limits of authority of our central government always present us with an occasion for hot discussions.

There is for instance the issue of autonomous agencies. Those were a welcome development in the fifties and sixties because they were autonomous by necessity such as the Central Bank, or because a government department could not cope with the specific task which was entrusted to the new agency.

Yet, during the seventies there was a proliferation of such institutions which now puts a major question mark on the need to continue to create more of them. Instead, the need arises for reshaping the organisational set-up within ministries and government departments on a functional basis. What is more needed is an improvement in the financial conditions of employees particularly those who reveal dedication, ability and loyalty.

Another issue pertaining to government power relates to regional development. It has become quite evident that lines of communications between local governments and the central government are not always very strong and transparent. With the tendency towards improving the performance of local governments, there are those who argue that they should enjoy more power to act upon their emerging problems.

This is a sound argument provided that local governments show more maturity in two respects: first, they must reveal their ability to improve their financial positions by collecting their dues, in return for their services; second, they have to improve these services. If these two conditions are fulfilled, then the central government can delegate more authority to them without much remorse.

In Jordan, the fact that we face the issues, particularly those which have a direct bearing on our development effort is a sign of health. Discussing government business in the most direct manner is the right way to improve our performance which is already much better than many may think.

What will they do?

BEHIND THE facade of official American and Israeli reactions to President Sadat's death lies a profoundly worried Reagan administration and a terrified Begin junta.

The late Sadat's two Camp David partners have already expressed extrovert confidence in the continuation of the Camp David "peace" process with Sadat's eminent successor, Hosni Mubarak.

But the U.S. and Israel no doubt realise that even if he "wanted" to continue on Sadat's footsteps, Mr. Mubarak might not be able to withstand pressures both inside and outside Egypt for a return to the Arab fold, where he can join the more logical and secure path of working for an honourable and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict in which all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, will take part.

We know that the United States and Israel are shaken, and indeed worried, by the departure from the political scene of Anwar Sadat. What matters now though is what they will do about it.

If the two 'strategic' allies revert to their old ways and decide to fill the political vacuum by moving their armies and navies closer to Egyptian shores, or decide to conspire, through the Egyptian army or otherwise, to install a puppet regime, then they will have to face an even greater threat to their own interests in the area, and face the possibility of endangering world peace.

But if the U.S. and Israel would ever want to heed the voice of reason, they should do it now, and through the only way possible: by restoring to the Palestinians their usurped rights to live in peace and security and to establish their own state on their national soil in Palestine.



Revisiting Zionism (Part II)

By Gershom Schocken

This is the second in a two-part article in which the writer, who is editor of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, discusses his vision of what is happening to Zionism in Israel today. The first part appeared in yesterday's edition.

Israelis and Zionists must recognise these facts and take them into account when deciding upon their conduct. For all its evident accomplishments during one hundred years of existence, the Zionist movement has not been able to inspire its own members to realise its goal, i.e., to move to Israel. There is, therefore, no reason why it should continue to pretend to carry out functions for which it is not qualified.

Both the Zionist movement as it exists today and all of its diverse institutions are anachronisms, relics from the days before the state was established. There is no reason for the continued existence of the Zionist Federation, or that of the Jewish Agency.

Since the Zionist movement is not able to motivate people to emigrate to Israel, it should cease its ludicrous debates on this issue and its futile activities encouraging immigration, a matter it is not qualified to handle.

Self-disparagement

A realistic view of Zionism, one hundred years after its beginnings, requires that the position of the state of Israel be seen in a different light from the one to which we are accustomed. One of the truisms of Marxism is that reality determines consciousness. However, much time occasionally passes before this process takes place. Israelis are still inclined to see the state of Israel -- or at least its mission -- through the eyes of the fathers of Zionism -- Herzl, Jabotinsky, Berl Katznelson, and Ben-Gurion. In their consciousness (which lags behind reality), the state is still the tool for realising Zionism, i.e., for the solution of the universal Jewish problem. This deceptive view is the source of an unfounded sense of superiority and of the arrogance with which they regard the world and, in particular, Diaspora Jewry. The success of the efforts to establish and defend the state have nourished this state of mind. However, since it does not correspond to the actual situation of the state, its hold on many important parts of Israeli society has weakened.

This process first became evident among groups of morally sensitive youths immediately after the 1967 war. It was expressed, for example, in the book Talk of Soldiers and in Amos Elon's book The Israelis: Father and Sons. After the disappointments following the 1973 war, the attitude of superiority that had formerly

been adopted by Israelis was reversed. Arrogance was replaced by self-disparagement and morbid prophecies about the future of the state became fashionable. But just as the feeling that Israel depended on "us and only us" was unjustified, so self-disparaging laments of today are also unwarranted.

Only a minority of the world's Jews wish to live in Israel today, and some of the country's citizens are even inclined to leave it, preferring a new Diaspora to life in the independent homeland. These are sobering facts but they are not sufficient to destroy the vision of a Jewish state. Jewish existence is exposed to danger today as it has always been. The state of Israel is one of the most important facts in the lives of contemporary Jews, if not the most important one. The future of Jewry is not assured today just as it was never assured before. However, the concentration of a substantial minority of Jews in an independent state improves the chances for Jewish survival. Israel should not see itself as sustained by "us and no one else," but as one of the vital manifestations of Jewish existence today. Perhaps it is not the sole precondition sufficient to guarantee Jewish survival in the future, but it is probably one of the essential preconditions for that survival.

But a state of Israel that sees itself as part of the Jewish people in the world and hopes to obtain their assistance in economic and political (and even cultural) affairs, and wants to attract Diaspora Jews to settle in Israel -- such a state must take into account the vital interests of the Jews living in the Diaspora. For example, in its treatment of non-Jewish minorities living under Israeli rule, Israel must avoid acts that might create problems for Jews living as minorities in the Diaspora.

The Israeli Diaspora

If Israelis were guided in their actions by reality than by an outmoded dogma which has become a nightmare, they would not try to "encourage immigration" of Diaspora Jews by sending faltering emissaries abroad who do not know how and why to convince American and other Jews to settle in Israel, and who occasionally even settle in the countries of their missions.

Another contradiction which afflicts Israelis because they look at themselves through outdated lenses concerns what is known as *yerida*, the emigration of Israeli citizens to other countries. If Israel is supposed to represent the "solution to the Jewish problem" and the liquidation of the Diaspora, then leaving it is tantamount to treason. But if we accept that the state of Israel is only one of the forms -- if for us the most pre-

ferable -- of Jewish existence in our time, we must also regard differently those Israeli citizens who prefer to live abroad. That they do so is a social phenomenon that is related to Israeli reality and also springs from the nature of the Jewish people. The Jews have always been a mobile people; a large Jewish Diaspora existed in the ancient world long before the destruction of the Second Temple. One can regret emigration from Israel because it weakens the country, and even more so because it testifies to a weakness in the social structure of Israel. However, this phenomenon cannot be changed by means of ostracism and excommunication. People should be free to choose where they want to live. That there is an Israeli Diaspora in the world today is certainly something no one in Israel expected, but it has taken place.

The Israelis living abroad did not leave because they were excessively happy at home. But many of them, if not most, take pains to maintain their ties with the country they continue to regard as their homeland, even if in Israel they are looked upon with indignation.

The reasons for leaving Israel are many and diverse. They include economic difficulties, the housing problem, the lasting tensions over politics and security, and the burden of unending military service. Another important reason, in my view, is that Israel has not yet been able to evolve the unique cultural atmosphere and quality of life that would be decisive in keeping people here when thoughts of moving to other countries arise. And particularly for the young people of established families -- which, since the start of the new Jewish settlement several decades ago, gave carried much of the responsibility for building the country and state -- the increased power of religious circles and institutions over the patterns of Israeli life has been especially discouraging.

Growing religious strength

Since the inception of Israel, religious parties have been essential partners in all government coalitions and naturally they use their power to bring down the government in order to add to their conquests and constantly to increase their achievements, assets, and privileges. A situation has thus arisen which restricts the freedom of the secular majority. Those who suffer the most from this are young people who find it hard to accept restrictions on marriage and other important matters that exist in none of the other free Western countries. Many Israelis the young and the not-so-young --

feel that this is not the same society they were born into and where they grew up. This feeling lowers their resistance to thoughts of emigration.

However, the increased power of the religious parties and institutions has other important repercussions beyond those on emigration from Israel. Numerically, the proportion of the population that is religious has increased during recent decades because of the mass immigration from Moslem countries. The much higher fertility rate among the religious Israelis has the same effect. No change in this trend is currently foreseeable. On the contrary, it is quite possible that the gap between the high birth rate of the religious Jews and that of the non-religious majority, which approaches zero, will continue to grow.

This likely to lead to a change in the composition of Israeli society caused not only by the religious minority's successful exploitation of its political power but by demographic changes as well. Therefore, one must reckon with a grave new possibility. Although both Zionism and the development of Israel and its culture were overwhelmingly, and often almost exclusively, the work of people almost exclusively, the work of people who had abandoned traditional Judaism, and were moulded by Western secular thinking, Israel is liable to develop into a state in which the religious establishment and the religious groups will intervene in every sphere of life.

Even people who do not belong to the strictly Orthodox part of the population could view such a prospect -- if not happily, then at least with a certain equanimity -- if they could be confident that the constructive forces responsible for founding Israeli society and for its progress would continue undisturbed under religious hegemony. It is doubtful, however, that such an expectation is justified. It is more reasonable to assume that the fanatic religious elements may well be able to gain political control of the country, but that they will not be capable of maintaining the momentum that has carried Israel forward until now, and that the nation's dynamic and creative forces will weaken.

Example of Italy and Ireland

There are precedents for such developments. For more than a thousand years Italy was divided and split into a large number of small political units. Consequently, the country was ruled by foreign powers. In the mid-nineteenth century, there arose a national revival movement which

tried to liberate the country from its foreign rulers and to unify it into a single modern state. The leaders and supporters of this national movement belonged to the progressive, liberal, and secular groups among the Italian nation. The movement was opposed by conservative forces, the strongest of which was the Catholic church, which stood to lose a great deal from Italy's political union. After Italy was unified, it again came under control of the conservative and clerical elements that had originally opposed the *risorgimento*. This situation has to a large extent prevailed -- with a certain intermission during the fascist era -- until today. As experienced an observer as Luigi Barzini believes that the failure of the progressive circles that established the new Italy to provide political and social leadership capable of governing is the cause of the continued weakness of that lovely country's social structure.

Similarly, in Ireland the forces that led the revolt against the English conqueror and fought for an independent republic came, for the most part, from the most educated and progressive parts of Irish society; members of the Protestant minority in Ireland were conspicuous in the group. The Irish nationalist movement was accompanied by a cultural awakening which could be compared to the creation of the new Hebrew culture during the period lasting from Ahad Ha'am and Bialik to Alterman. After the progressive and enlightened forces had won and an independent Ireland was established, the country has been ruled -- through its parliamentary majority -- largely by reactionary and clerical elements. Ireland is now the most backward country in Western Europe; writers of the stature of Yeats and Joyce have had no successors.

Recent Jewish history presents a similar picture. In the sixty crucial years between the pogroms of Alexander the Third (1881) and the annihilation of the Jews of Europe in World War II, a battle took place between the forces of Jewish conservatism and those advocating change and national revival.

Seclusion or openness

The great achievement of the conservative Jewish elements was to maintain the unity of the nation behind the walls of rabbinical law (*halacha*) and tradition throughout the ages of exile. However, beginning from the middle of the seventeenth century, it became more and more apparent that this conservative structure could not stand up to the challenges of modern times. If the traditional religious leadership had continued unchallenged, only a constantly

decreasing minority of the Jews in Europe would have remained under its control. This minority would have turned into a secluded sect on the margins of the modern world, and the Jews would really have become a fossil remnant as defined by Arnold Toynbee. Most would have left this oppressive system and disappeared among the gentiles. And this is indeed what happened, and would have happened to a much greater degree had it not been for modern anti-Semitism and the forces of Zionism's national revival movement, which endeavoured to make Jewish life and Jewish identity possible as part of the modern world.

If these forces which built Israel should be defeated and the Orthodox elements advocating seclusion from the modern world put their stamp on the state of Israel, then Israel's survival will be put in doubt -- even if we do not take into account all of the other dangers threatening the country today.

Within Israel's religious camp, there are still groups that advocate relative openness to the spirit of modern times, and claim that it is possible to be an observant Jew and a modern man at the same time. It is indeed likely that this is possible, but only in a society ruled by tenets of a modern secular Western culture. A free secular society can and must show tolerance and grant equal rights to those who hold religious beliefs and observe tradition. A society ruled by the Orthodox camp will not exhibit this type of tolerance and will gradually be controlled by religious extremists. The hostility of the Chief Rabbinate toward the conservative and liberal denominations in Israel shows how a religious establishment operates when in control.

If Israel is ruled by the Council of Sages, the highest authority of the Agudat Israel religious party, the days of Bar Ilan University will be numbered.

Today the MAFDAL, or National Religious Party, faction in the Knesset can occasionally make a show of independence of the rabbis since MAFDAL functions within secular Israel. Should the religious camp acquire control of the political institutions, MAFDAL will not be able to do so since there is an insoluble political contradiction between parliamentary democracy and the rule of the Torah. Even so well-known a member of MAFDAL as Dr. Joseph Burg would not be the foreign minister in a religious state. Instead some extremist such as Rabbi Shenberger or Rabbi Hirsch would take his place. In other words, if this development should occur, no trace will be left of the Israeli society as it stands today.

— From The New York Review

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Ending Sadat's era

AL RA'I: The people who crossed the Suez Canal on Oct. 6, 1973 to liberate the land broke yesterday through the canal of delusion, created by Sadat four years ago, to liberate the Egyptian will.

Anwar Sadat was a negative expression of his time and the current Arab and Egyptian situation. He was able to manipulate the negative aspects of the situation, establish his "peace" with the Zionist entity and his "war" with the Arabs. He gave the Israeli flag the chance to fly in Egypt's sky at a time when Israeli planes were strafing Palestinians, Iraqis and the Lebanese people. But the end of Anwar Sadat is the end of his policy. The man erected this huge structure, which looked real from a distance, on an area of land that is not larger than the area of his feet.

We will not ask ourselves what will happen after Anwar Sadat: for the question sheds suspicion on Egypt's reality, its Arabism and its stature. Egypt will always remain the homeland of Arabism, of challenge and struggle.

AL DUSTOUR: An era with its special characteristics of Egypt's history ended yesterday. It was an era which the Egyptian people had no hand in planning its steps but had an effective influence in putting an end to this era by ending the life of its sole representative.

The characteristics of the turbulent political crisis which led to the death of Sadat were manifested in the isolation to which Sadat led Egypt. He isolated Egypt from the Arabs who were trying to liberate their lands and who were confronting imperialism and Zionism.

This isolation led to the comprehensive chaos which affected Egypt's political, military, economic and cultural steps. Sadat caused and tried to strengthen regionalism and sectarianism at the expense of Arabism in Egypt; but he was not able to give the Egyptian people an alternative to their pan-Arab commitment. Sadat promised the Egyptians to turn Egypt into a heaven after abolishing socialism and expelling the Soviets. But what he did was to throw Egypt into the worst of its economic catastrophes which drove its sons to flee.

The continuation of the Sadat policy by whoever succeeds him under the pretext of being committed to international agreements will only increase the suffering of the Egyptian people. The assassination of Sadat must be understood as a protest against capitulation, unilateral settlements and against abandoning the rights of the Palestinian people and Egypt's Arabism and independence.

السلامة في البيت

You don't have to be a pro in their show

The Chamber Orchestra of Europe has burst into the front rank of professional orchestras, according to many who heard its first two, privately given, concerts. The average age of its musicians is a mere 22, and none of them was previously a full-time professional.

By Ian Davidson

Just a year ago, a group of young musicians decided to form themselves into a new chamber orchestra. Two things made this an unusual enterprise. First none of them was a full-time professional performer, all of them were very young, and they came from six different European countries. Some of those who have heard them play believe they could leap straight into the front rank of international chamber orchestras, in the same league as the English Chamber Orchestra or the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields or, in America, Los Angeles and St. Paul's Minnesota. They call themselves the Chamber Orchestra of Europe.

The idea for the orchestra had its origin in the 130-strong European Community Youth Orchestra, an annual summer festival assembled on the basis of national competitions and auditions in each of the 10 member states. But the idea would probably have gone nowhere had it not been for three men: Claudio

Abbado, James Judd, and Peter Readman. Claudio Abbado, besides being an international celebrity conductor, is also music director of the European Community Youth Orchestra. He is now artistic adviser to the Chamber Orchestra of Europe. James Judd is a young conductor who is Abbado's assistant at the EGYO and chief talent spotter at the national auditions. He is now music director of the Chamber Orchestra of Europe. Peter Readman is a young businessman-consultant in the city who has made it his task to turn artistic potential into commercial reality.

It is a daunting undertaking, because virtually no full-time professional orchestra in Europe can survive without government subsidies or commercial sponsorship, and the middle of a recession hardly looks the best time to be asking for either type of subvention.

Readman, however, is one of those cheerful people who exude energy and enthusiasm, and he is firmly convinced that the sponsorship market has not previously been properly tapped.

The undertaking is doubly daunting because speed is of the essence. These 42 young musicians, whose ages range from 18 to 24 average about 22, are at the start of their careers and need to make a living.

Some are still studying part-time, but a number could move from free-lancing to permanent jobs with major orchestras. Nigel Balck, for example was offered a job in 1979 as principal horn at La Scala, Milan, and now free-lances regularly with the LSO and RPO. Pepe di Meglio, a year younger, plays first trumpet in Symphony Orchestra of Italy's RAI radio and TV network.

The problem is circular. If they want to secure commercial sponsorship, they need to be able to show not merely that they are very good but that they can stay together on a permanent basis.

If they want to show that they are as good as the best, then they need to work with the most famous conductors and soloists. But the most famous conductors and soloists are booked up months or even years ahead, and some of them may have long-term links with other chamber orchestras like the ECO or the Academy.

They need sponsorship to keep them afloat, and they need to attract the attention of concert promoters, record companies, festival organisers and top musicians.

It sounds like a tall order, but they are doing quite well so far. In May, Peter Readman staged a private demonstration concert at the Merchant Taylors hall in London, at which some 300 guests heard Stephen Bishop-Kovacevic play Mozart's Piano Concerto in C minor K 491, followed by Mozart's Symphony 29 in A.

As for the performance, it was not just that no one could have guessed that this orchestra did not exist a few months before. Rather, it would have been difficult for anyone listening with his eyes shut

to assert positively that this was not the English Chamber Orchestra.

One recording producer is said to have placed the orchestra's woodwind section above that of the Berlin Philharmonic. Nor is it surprising that Martin Campbell-White, of the Harold Holt concert agency, thinks so highly of their potential that he has joined the orchestra's management board. Considering that this is a chamber orchestra from the member states of the European Community, the nationality breakdown looks suspiciously unfair, as if the U.K. were getting its own back for its inequitable contribution to the EEC budget. The British contingent is by far the largest, followed by the Dutch and the Germans, with rather small contributions from Italy, France and Denmark, and none from Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland or Greece.

Since the orchestra is self-selected, not on the results of national competition and auditions, but on the basis of peer-group acceptability, there can be no political bias. But since the same kind of national mal-distribution appears in the European Community Youth Orchestra, there may be a common explanation.

Part of the explanation, according to James Judd, who has had plenty of experience in travelling round the national auditions, is that the breath and volume of the training of musical talent is much greater in Britain than in most other European countries, especially at the level required for orchestral players.

Some of the continental countries have a thin layer of absolutely outstanding performers, trained and no doubt destined to become soloists one day, but below that thin layer rather little.

Not doubt this has something to do with the differences in the length of musical training, and also something to do with

employment prospects when training is over. A Briton gets three years at a music school, and only a fourth if he is lucky enough to get an additional grant. But on the Continent, musical training tends to last for four or five years. This must be daunting, in the face of the uncertainties of a musical career.

This may explain why Britain does not produce large quantities of internationally-famous soloists and also why London has five major symphony orchestras. Some people say this is too many, in terms of the highest standards of performance, but they certainly provide employment for British musicians.

However, the plethora of London orchestra means that they all have to play more and rehearse less than their Continental counterparts. One result of this is that the British members of the EGYO (and presumably also those of the COE) tend to be better at sight-reading than their European colleagues, because they have to be.

But in the case of the EGYO, and perhaps it has rubbed off on the Chamber Orchestra of Europe, there has been one political factor at work. In France, quite apart from the virioli of national musical politics, which sets the Paris Conservatoire at war with the rest of the country, there is deep hostility to any European Community initiative which comes from Britain, whether it be the EGYO or the Chamber Orchestra of Europe.

Partly as a result of the May concert, the orchestra has aroused plenty of interest in the music world. It has been invited to play at next year's City of London Festival and Abbado will take it on a mini-tour in October 1982, starting in London and ending in Italy, under the Baton of Maurizio Pollini, the pianist.

The target is to get three or four months' work in the coming 1981-82 season with the hope of full-time work in the following

year. But the immediate need is to raise seed money on a charitable or sponsorship basis. The May concert brought in a certain amount of cash, mainly from charities, as well as some half-promises.

To persuade the doubters that the orchestra really does exist — and to bring in a lot more money in commercial sponsorship — a second demonstration concert was held in London, at which the programme was Prokofiev's classical symphony, Mozart's Jupiter, and Beethoven's second piano concerto, with John Lill at the

piano. Like Abbado and Bishop-Kovacevic in May, John Lill gave his services free.

It was quite a send-off for the 42 young players who make up Europe's first and only international chamber orchestra.

Financial Times Feature

Arabia

The Islamic World Review

News - Analysis - Economics - Culture - Technology - Literature

The new monthly magazine covering the Muslim World

Articles in the October issue include:

- Cover Story: Special report on Indonesia.
- 'Islamic Bomb': Theory, Politics and Practice.
- Sheikh Yamani: Understanding Saudi Arabia.
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الجزيرة

Baseball Roundup Oakland A's stop Kansas City Royals

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (A.P.)—The Oakland A's and Houston Astros are known mainly for their pitching, but both got a lot of distance out of the long ball in the opening of baseball's intradivision play-offs.

Using the home run as their primary weapon, the A's stopped the Kansas City Royals 4-0 in the American League West playoffs and the Astros beat the Los Angeles Dodgers 3-1 in the National League West yesterday.

Those playoffs continued today along with the opening of the National League East series between Philadelphia and Montreal and the American League East between New York and Milwaukee.

Wayne Gross hit a three-run home run and Dwayne Murphy hit a solo shot for all of Oakland's

runs. Gross's blast came off Dennis Leonard in the fourth inning following a throwing error by Royal third baseman George Brett. It would have been the third out of the inning.

"I hit the home run because Leonard threw a fastball up and over the plate," said Gross. "I didn't think the ball was going out of the park. I was about half way to second when the ball disappeared."

Leonard, who had shut out the A's the last two times he faced them, surrendered only six other hits in eight innings, including Murphy's homer in the eighth. It was the first earned run the A's had managed against Leonard in 251-3 innings.

"Our guy pitched well enough to win," said Royals manager Dick Howser.

So did Oakland's Mike Norris, who twice escaped bases-loaded jams and held the Royals to four singles. Norris, who won his first six decisions and finished with a 12-9 record, handcuffed the Royals with an array of off-speed deliveries. He struck out two and walked three.

The A's sent Steve McCatty to the mound today against Kansas City's Mike Jones.

The Astros beat the Dodgers on Alan Ashby's two-out, two-run homer in the ninth inning. Ashby's homer came off Dave Stewart, who relieved starter Fernando

Valenzuela in the ninth. Stewart struck out Cesar Cedeno to start the inning and got Art Howe on a fly ball to Ken Landreaux in center field. But pinch-hitter Graig Reynolds singled before Ashby hit the first pitch by Stewart over the right field fence in the astrodome.

Nolan Ryan, who pitched a record-breaking fifth career no-hitter in his last start against the Dodgers, finished with seven strikeouts and allowed only a first-inning single by Landreaux and Steve Garvey's seventh-inning home run.

Uruguay qualify for quarter-finals of youth soccer tourney

MELBOURNE, Oct. 7 (R) — Uruguay became the first team to clinch a place in the quarter-final of the World Youth Soccer Championships when they beat Poland 1-0 in Brisbane today.

Striker Jorge da Silva scored the winner in the second half to give Uruguay a maximum four points from two games and put them top of group 'A'.

Uruguay's final group match in the 16-team tournament is on Thursday against second-placed Qatar, who gained a controversial 1-1 draw against the United States in Brisbane.

When Badir Belal headed Qatar's equaliser it was not immediately awarded by the referee, but a Cameroon linesman indicated the goal had been scored.

American coach Walt Chyzowych was furious about the equaliser and called on FIFA, soccer's world governing body, to consider using

officials from countries not competing when future world events are held.

Egypt are poised to reach the quarter-final after a 2-1 victory over West Germany in Adelaide put them top of group 'C'.

A second half penalty by Taher Amer gave Egypt victory, while goalkeeper Mohammed Ashour foiled the West Germans with some brilliant work in the last 30 minutes.

West Germany are joint second with Spain, who were held to a 1-1 draw by Mexico in Adelaide where Spanish skipper Narciso Fontane and Mexico's Francisco Serrano were both sent off for fighting.

Italy's Domenico Grogna was also sent off as his side slumped to a 1-0 defeat against Brazil in a group 'B' in Melbourne.

Brazil are joint group leaders with Romania, who resisted a determined challenge to beat South Korea 1-0. The final group matches will be played on Thursday.

Tennis, table tennis get Olympic status

BADEN-BADEN, Oct. 7 (R) — Tennis and table tennis gained recognition as Olympic sports, but they will not appear on the program until the 1988 games in Seoul.

Monique Berlioux, director of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said formal approval had been given at the annual session here.

Tennis, one of the events at the first modern Olympics in 1896, has been off the programme since 1924 after a dispute over technical facilities and eligibility of players.

It will be a demonstration sport at the 1984 games in Los Angeles, but no Olympic medals will be awarded.

Philippe Chatrier, French president of the International Tennis Federation, said the decision was of major importance for his sport and promised that champions worthy of Olympic medals would be produced, even though all registered professionals would be excluded.

Chatrier said he had discussed the matter with officials of the

International Table Tennis Federation and both agreed they would not enter professional players.

"We will conform scrupulously with rule 26 (the Olympic eligibility code). After all we have 120 million amateur players throughout the world, even though we would have to exclude the 500 professionals," he said.

He noted that four years ago, while still an amateur at University of California, John McEnroe had reached the Wimbledon semifinals.

While McEnroe had been exceptional, and had progressed to championship status as a professional, there were many other talented amateurs available and the chance of an Olympic medal would induce many of them to remain outside the professional circle, he said.

Boxing provided another parallel, he said, because the Olympic tournament produced great medal winners while excluding professionals.

Japan's city of Kobe will bid to stage Universiade Games

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — Kobe, a western Japan port city, will bid to host the 1985 Universiade Games, a city official said today.

The site for the 1985 games will be chosen at the International University Sports Federation meeting to be held in Rome from Nov. 27.

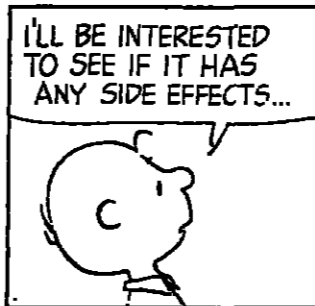
Yoshiyuki Nishi of the Kobe city office said the city will propose holding the Olympics of university athletes over a 12-day period from late August, with

6,000 persons participating from 10 countries.

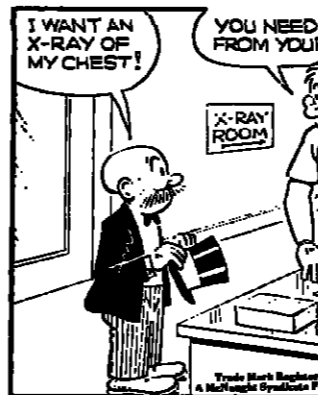
If Kobe is selected as the site, it will be the second time that the Universiade games have been held in Japan. Tokyo staged the event in 1967.

The Universiade is held every two years. The 1983 games will be staged in Edmonton, Canada. Bucharest, capital of Rumania, hosted the games this year.

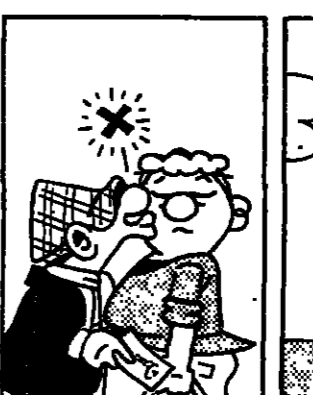
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carol Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening when planetary pressures could disrupt previous plans. Progress toward success could be delayed. Use more self-control and be as cheerful as possible.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) The situation at home could be difficult now, but use tact for best results. Remove conditions that cause disharmony.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make sure to safeguard your personal property at this time. Much care in motion is needed to avoid possible mishap.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Stay within your budget today even though you may be pressured into doing otherwise. Strive for happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You may want to withdraw because you think others are not treating you properly, but this is not true.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Some anxiety could keep you from operating in a constructive way if you allow it. Be sure to handle duties efficiently.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some friends are not in a good mood in the morning but later they give you the support you need. Exercise more patience.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Instead of just worrying about a career matter, do something constructive about it. Be more firm in business dealings.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure you don't make radical changes today or you could regret it later. A business expert can give you good advice.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to meet your obligations honorably. Study a new outlet that could be profitable in the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Associates may seem annoyed now but it is because they have problems of their own. Sidestep one who talks too much.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle routine tasks ahead of you and show that you are most efficient at them. Improve your appearance.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Keep busy at work ahead of you since this is not a good day for the recreation you have in mind. Relax at home tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those highly emotional young persons who should be taught to use this vital force constructively. Any field connected with government work is fine here. Give good religious training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1981

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to consider the various duties connected with your personal life and to do what is necessary to put your affairs on a more solid structure. Maintain an optimistic outlook.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your basic aims and find the best method to attain them with a minimum of effort. Avoid extravagance tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day to have talks with advisers who are familiar with your problems. Contact a close tie for the data you need.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can gain a good deal now if you engage in social activities in a practical way. Show increased affection to loved ones.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good time to express your capabilities in the business world. Contact a higher-up for the backing you need.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have new ideas that should be fully studied before putting them in operation. Show that you are progressive minded.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) It's important that you carry through with promises you've made. Go to the right sources for the information you need.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be more willing to make a new arrangement with an associate and become more successful in the future. Express your charm.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have much work to do and a new system could be helpful in handling it more efficiently. Improve your appearance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have talent you seldom use and this is a good time to try it out. Engage in hobby with friends tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may find it difficult to handle a personal problem now. The evening can be a delightful time with congenials.

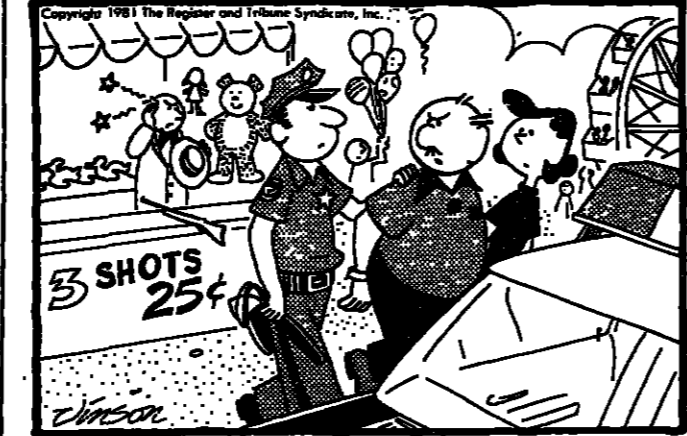
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A day when you are thinking cleverly and can easily gain your aims. Don't ask any favors from friends at this time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your financial situation may worry you, but if you carry through with an objective plan, everything will turn out okay.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she should be alerted to opportunities in the outside world, particularly where modern methods are concerned. Give a good education, since the pioneer spirit is definitely in this chart. Teach good manners.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"After spending \$20, I thought I DESERVED to hit something."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROLYG **DYSAN** **FLUGEN** **PREDIM**

For a moment I thought he was losing his voice.

A SINGER "BREAKS DOWN" - BUT RECOVERS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KHAKI NUDGE JITNEY AMBUSH
Answer: Trying to catch a glimpse of the monarch — "SEE-KING"

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ Q932
♥ A Q52
♦ A7
♣ KJ9

WEST
♥ Void
♦ 109
♣ J986542
♠ 7543

SOUTH
♦ AK654
♥ K63
♦ 103
♠ A98

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 4 NT Pass
5 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

Tommy cashed three rounds of hearts to end in dummy. When East showed out on the third heart, one arrow in declarer's quiver was gone, but he had another. He ruffed a heart in his hand, cashed three rounds of clubs and then exited with a diamond.

West was forced to win with the queen of diamonds, and now had nothing left but trumps. He did the best he could by exiting with the jack of trumps, but it was a simple matter for Tommy to win with the king of trumps and then finesse the nine to score the last two tricks and wrap up the slam. West's trump trick had vanished!

Tommy cashed three rounds of hearts to end in dummy. When East showed out on the third heart, one arrow in declarer's quiver was gone, but he had another. He ruffed a heart in his hand, cashed three rounds of clubs and then exited with a diamond.

THE Daily Crossword By Jack L. Steinhardt

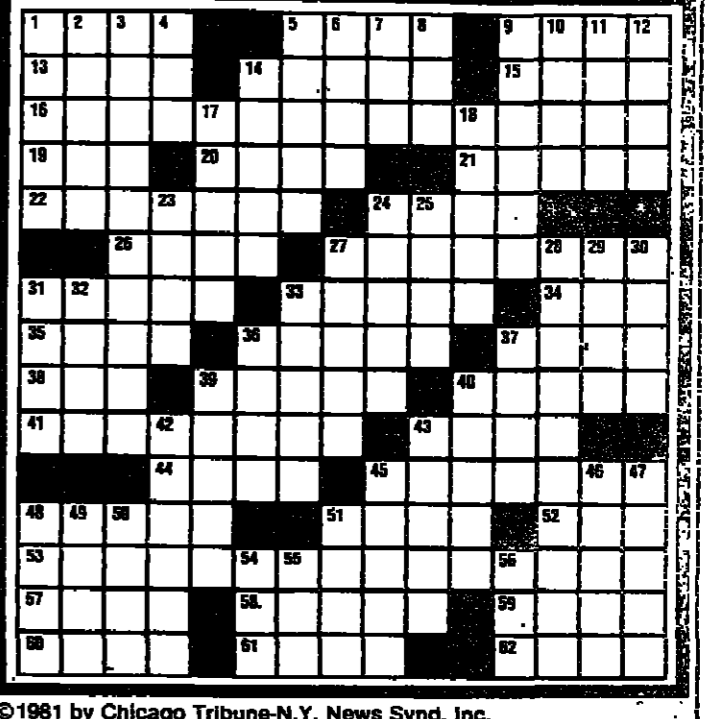
ACROSS
1 Bygone times
5 Presentation, for short
9 Decrees
13 See at a distance
14 Hollywood VIP
15 Great Lake
16 Islamic ascetic
19 Dusk, to a poet
20 Greek resistance force
21 Ship from OPEC
22 Captivate

24 Otherwise handled, as a ship
27 Ex-slave
31 Early Britons
33 Lord — du
35 Unemployed
36 Memento
37 Cultivate
38 Born
39 Recollected
40 Flatfishes
41 Drunkards
43 Soft drink
44 Father: Fr.
45 Workman
48 Soviet cooperative

51 Unit of sound
52 Earth metal
53 Bazaar
57 Pore over
58 Emulate
59 Bryan
60 These are often candied
61 Flexible
62 Summer quenchers

23 Abhor
24 Went wrong
25 Spinks
27 Plays possum
28 Move aimlessly
29 Century plant
30 The day's doings
31 1/2 quart
32 Notion: prefix
33 French nightclub
36 Norse god of thunder
37 Chuckker game
39 Take turns
40 Unintentional
42 Highballs
43 Pirogue
45 Exalted
46 Kovacs or Pyle
47 Willis and Robert
48 Lopsided
49 Mother of Zeus
50 Yoke
51 Tunisian seaport
54 Plant
55 Anglo-Saxon money
56 Beverage

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
ALMS PAPER APART
BRIEF FLOWER RILE
DANA HONOR TITIP
ESTRADA VITSEIS
SHORTLANDSWEET
DER IRON BAG
STOM DIPERA ANTI
CROSTINA ENLITETS
OUT ANSWER HEART
PIER TIER SITA
UNNOTICWEATALL
GADGET OVERDUE
ALICE OLIVIE TOTA
LORD PINKER CRIS
LEISS STIERE ENISL



WORLD

Sadat's death leaves Israelis bewildered

TEL AVIV, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — The news of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's death, filtering over transistor radios and in sudden T.V. news flashes, left Israelis dizzy and worried yesterday.

"We're very confused. It's very tense here, people have been standing around outside since the afternoon wondering what's going to happen to us," said Soli Gal, a settler in a Sinai desert settlement...

"The future depends on the person who comes after him, on whether he'll follow Sadat's policies or not," said Rima Lauer, a Tel Aviv housewife.

In New York, while extolling Mr. Sadat as "a man of peace, courage and vision," Jewish leaders also emphasized that the assassination underscores the volatility of Arab nations.

"To men and women the world over, Sadat embodied the spirit of reconciliation and rapprochement among the nations of the Middle East," Howard Squadron of president of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations said yesterday.

Rabbi William Berkowitz, president of the Jewish National Fund, said, "The deplorable assassination underscores how fragile is the treaty between Israel and Egypt, for now the whole world is wondering whether Egypt will continue in the path of peace and reconciliation begun so heroically by President Sadat nearly four years ago."

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindley, president of Union of American Hebrew Congregations, said Mr. Sadat's death "removes from the world scene a brilliant, courageous and charismatic leader."

"His death deprives the world of a courageous and eloquent champion of peace... his most fitting memorial would be a just and lasting peace among all the countries in the Middle East. This would demonstrate that the peace he helped to fashion can transcend even his own tragic death."

Rabbi Sol Roth, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, said he hoped "this terrible act" would not disrupt peace in the Mideast and that, instead, it would "bring the nations of the area closer to the goals of those who strive to live in peace with one another."

Mayor Edward Koch, who welcomed Mr. Sadat to New York two months ago, described the slain president as "a prince of peace... a world martyr" whose death was "a tragedy for the world."

Gov. Hugh Carey, who ordered state flags flown at half staff, said "President Sadat was a man of unusual vision and strength, and he will be missed by all who pray, strive and work for peace."

How it happened: eyewitness report on shooting

By Steven K. Hindy

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — The assassination of President Anwar Sadat unfolded like a nightmare before thousands of spectators enjoying the military parade that marks Mr. Sadat's 1973 victory over Israel.

At the centre of a reviewing stand in front of a concrete stadium Mr. Sadat joked with his military commanders as thousands of Egypt's finest soldiers marched and high-stepped by in the autumn sun.

Egypt proudly displayed its new U.S.-made M-60 tanks and Italian-made Chinook helicopters, fruits of Mr. Sadat's close relations with the West. The vehicle leading the tank brigades, a Soviet-made T-62, ominously swiveled its turret and lowered its gun to Mr. Sadat's level as it passed by.

Paratroops with red-white-and-blue chutes dropped a few metres in front of the stand and saluted the 62-year-old president. Then, six French-made aerobatic jets thundered over the reviewing stand, trailing red, blue, white and yellow smoke.

Most of us in the grandstands, and probably Mr. Sadat himself,

Top U.S. delegation for Sadat funeral

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (R) — President Reagan will not attend the funeral of President Anwar Sadat because of security considerations but will send a high-level delegation headed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the White House announced today.

Three former U.S. presidents have been invited to join the delegation and a White House spokesman said two had already accepted—Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter. The Third, Gerald Ford, had not yet replied to the invitation.

Mr. Carter had a close personal relationship with President Sadat stemming from the Camp David talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Asked why Mr. Reagan would not attend the funeral, the spokesman said: "A major consideration was that the security agencies of this government unanimously recommended that he remain here."

Mr. Gergen said Vice-President George Bush would also not attend the funeral for the same security reasons.

He refused to discuss the security reasons further, but administration sources said yesterday security would be a major consideration because Mr. Sadat was killed in his own capital by members of the armed forces.

In addition to the three former presidents, the White House said, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick would be in the delegation to the funeral.

Also going will be Senate Republican majority leader Howard Baker, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy, House of Representatives Republican minority leader Robert Michel, House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill, and Senate Democratic minority leader Robert Byrd.

Also invited to make the trip with the official delegation are former secretary of state Henry Kissinger and former Middle East special envoy Sol Linowitz, both of whom were previously deeply involved in the Middle East peace process.

Cairo strangely silent, shock follows disbelief

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — Egypt was in a state of shock today — hours after the announcement of the violent death of President Anwar Sadat. The streets of Cairo were strangely silent. Armoured cars and police vehicles were positioned at major intersections.

Mr. Sadat's assassination is the first such death of an Egyptian head of state in contemporary history. His assassins, six young soldiers, allegedly belong to a Muslim fundamentalist organisation.

"I cannot believe this has happened in Egypt," said Amira Sa'ad, a housewife living in an apartment block just opposite the presidential residence.

Down in the streets of Cairo, teenagers, in groups of twos and threes walked solemnly, some holding small transistor radios to their ears. Others grouped in front of shops where a television screen or radio could provide more details on who shot the president yesterday and why.

Young and old shook heads barely speaking, sometimes muttering "God have mercy on us."

The mood was in complete contrast of the hysteria that swept Cairo when Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gen. Gamal Abdul Nasser died of a heart attack in Sept. 1970. At the time, thousands of wailing women, sobbing youths and middle aged men launched like one huge wave heading directly for the presidential residence to express their grief and sorrow.

"I am scared, really scared," said Hazem Abdul Moneim, a bank clerk in his 40s, who was at his barber when the news broke out on the radio. "We have never seen anything like this. I want to cry and I can't."

In a coffee shop in central Cairo, people sat silently. Some grouped around a television screen, others just sat listlessly.

Could it have happened? Where were all the military security measures that we hear about? It is like a nightmare," said Ayman Sami'eh, a university student.

It was the same reaction that had gripped the residents of Nasser city when from their balconies, they saw pandemonium break out on the grounds of the military parade within view of their apartment buildings.

In a recent speech, President Sadat said his government had arrested the leaders of what he called the "fundamentalist" movements in Egypt among the 1,536 religious and political opponents of the regime. He said at the time also that he had a list of 7,000 names of "misguided youths", followers of these movements, whom he said he hoped would retract to the mainstream of Islamic belief and give up their fanaticism.

"He should have allowed us to go after them," said an officer of the central security squads who requested anonymity. "We were ready to finish them off. But with his democratic pleas, we have let him instead."

Mr. Sadat has claimed the fundamentalists are the young vanguard of the illegal die-hard Muslim Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood, founded in Egypt in 1929 to impose rigid Muslim doctrines in all phases of life in Muslim nations, was crushed mercilessly by Gen. Nasser after they attempted twice to assassinate him. An estimated 4,000 were jailed by him.

Mr. Sadat released hundreds who were still in prison when he took power in Sept. 1970 in the hope they would reconcile to his regime. But in a last speech he noted, "I regret I did that. I should not have let them go. The Brotherhood is out for revenge against the July 23rd revolution which Nasser and I launched."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

North Korea rejects southern proposal

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — The North Korean Workers' (Communist) Party newspaper Rodong Sinmun rejected yesterday a South Korean proposal last week for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "mutual visits" between the divided halves, the official North Korean central news agency reported today.

Zenko Suzuki: North-South mediator?

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has said he is ready to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the capacity of a mediator between advanced and developing countries at the North-South summit conference, scheduled in Cancun, Mexico, for Oct. 22-23. The 70-year-old Japanese leader indicated at a press conference that his third meeting this year with the U.S. president was a possibility, but added, "I will decide on whether to meet with President Reagan after he gives a speech at the conference."

Three Soviet Lithuanians imprisoned

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (R) — Three Lithuanians have been jailed for terms ranging from 12 to 15 years for collaborating with the Nazis during World War II, TASS news agency reported today. The report gave no details of their crimes, saying only that they had been "butcher-henchmen" of the German forces which occupied Lithuania after the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. The Soviet authorities still ruthlessly track down war criminals, often aided by results from the continuing analysis and correlation of captured wartime documents. The TASS report said the trial of the three Lithuanians, named as Genrikas Saleionis, Leonias Stokyns and Yusas Streiblis, had taken place in Vilnius recently but it gave no date.

Thief takes \$21.4 million securities

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — A thief has taken \$21.4 million in negotiable securities from the back of a messenger's motorcycle, police reported. A police spokesman said the messenger stopped at a dry cleaning shop on his way to the bank, and left the locker on the back of his motorcycle open. When he returned, the eight securities were missing. The police spokesman said the securities could fetch a high price on the black market "if someone is foolish enough to exchange them." The numbers of the securities were published immediately to try to stop their sale.

Nickname for Babrak Karmal

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — Some Afghans have adopted a derisive new name for pro-Soviet President Babrak Karmal — that of a puppet ruler installed in their country by British troops in the 19th century, a Western diplomatic source reports. Certain Afghan army officers and soldiers reportedly refer to Mr. Karmal as "Shah Shuja," said a report cabled from Kabul to the West and disclosed to reporters here yesterday by a diplomat who declined to be identified by name or nationality. Shah Shuja, king of Afghanistan, was restored to power in Kabul in 1839 by the British Army of the Indus River.

Thatcher to meet Zia, visit Khyber Pass

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 7 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrives here tomorrow to make the first on-the-spot assessment by a major Western leader of problems caused by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

British officials said Mrs. Thatcher's largely symbolic 16-hour stopover on her way back from the Commonwealth conference in Australia is meant to show Britain's clear support for Pakistan's opposition to the intervention.

Mrs. Thatcher will visit a refugee camp housing some of the 2.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and will travel to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border in the historic Khyber Pass.

Diplomatic sources said British officials favoured this to a Pakistani proposal for Mrs. Thatcher to look across the border from a frontier outpost (three kilometres) away.

Commonwealth meet ends, urges Namibian solution

MELBOURNE, Oct. 7 (R) — Commonwealth leaders urged President Reagan today to agree to urgent global talks on how to overcome growing poverty and backwardness in the Third World.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said the call by a 41-nation Commonwealth summit was a "clear signal" to the United States and other Western nations two weeks before the reopening of a long-deadlocked North-South dialogue.

The Commonwealth's pledge to sweep away obstacles holding up global negotiations between the industrialised North and the poor South went further than any Reagan administration commitment so far.

The strongly-worded Commonwealth support for global talks was timed for a 22-nation conference on development problems to be attended by Mr. Reagan and key Western and Third World leaders at Cancun, Mexico, on Oct. 22-23.

The Commonwealth summit also sent strong signals to the Soviet bloc. Its final communique called for a "hands off" policy towards Poland and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

They labelled apartheid a crime against humanity and said South African policies and armed raids against neighbouring black countries "not only threatened the stability of the region but also gravely endangered international peace and security."

The Melbourne summit brought together 30 presidents and prime ministers, and senior officials from 11 other nations representing a total population of one billion.

They labelled apartheid a crime against humanity and said South African policies and armed raids against neighbouring black countries "not only threatened the stability of the region but also gravely endangered international peace and security."

The communique pressed for a tougher arms embargo policy against the Pretoria government and said all governments should cease collaboration with South Africa which undermined United Nations arms sanctions.

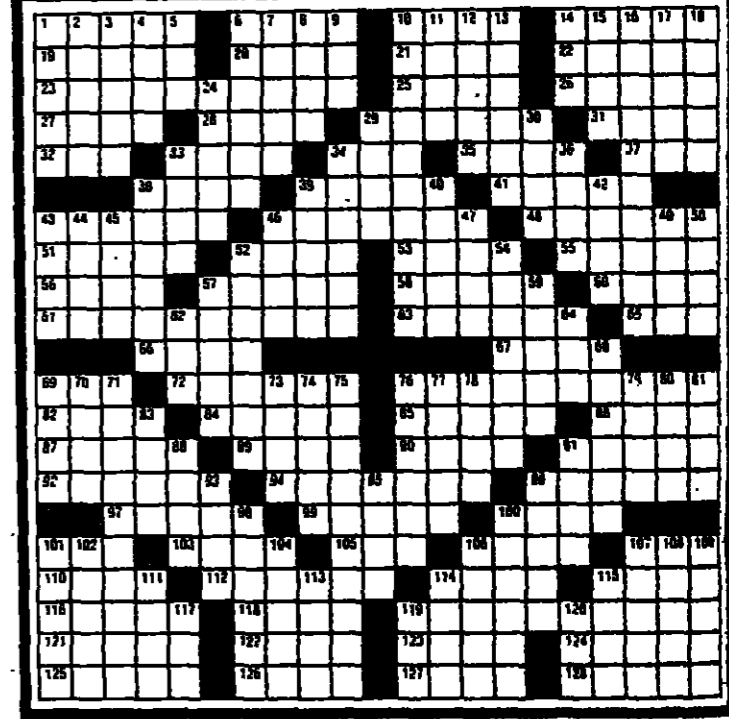
THE Weekend Crossword

GEOMETRY By Margaret V. Judah

- ACROSS 1 English chine 35 Niche 62 Maintains 103 Makes edging 104 City on the Danube 105 Plan 106 Manichy 107 Collyer key letter 112 Fountain treat 114 Nautical word 115 Wavy; Har. 116 Antelope 118 At no time, for poets 119 Substantial request 121 Dress shape 122 Insipid 123 Relative 124 Brink 125 Tooth 126 Gear for Kelly whider 127 Servant in India 128 Mountain chain

- DOWN 1 Impudent 36 Kind of bag 69 North Island country, for short 83 Dead end Red Butash 85 Bronx — 86 Retards growth 100 Fact 107 Nautical term 108 Casals' instrument preview 106 Curt 107 Bergen in Norway 108 Sew 109 Removes, in printing 111 Motto of opera 113 God or John 114 Greenish blue 115 Sign of things to come 117 Alibi 118 Snared or Spade 120 Uncle Tom's friend

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword) Edited by Herb Extension



- Last Week's Cryptograms 1. Bamb's little brother begged bags of green beans from soft-hearted motorist. 2. The typewriter man in making my poor, sick machine write right. 3. Straw boss and his work gang build a bulky thatched roof for country chateau. 4. Pa prefers canoe, kayak for comfort at home.

Diagramless 20 X 20, by Lars Alexandra

- ACROSS 1 Saucy 30 Facade 47 Spy 64 Matt beverage 65 Pathological suffix 66 Concerning 67 "— es" novellet 68 Cartilage 72 Skidded 73 Escape 75 Land for sale 76 Wall dancer 78 Pica 80 Did a brake job 81 Staid 82 Appraise

CRYPTOGRAMS

- 1. UNICEF FILLOFEON QUD XD GUDPROOF UDN RXLXGQDF, GIE ZQNF GUCZON. — By E.L.L. Livingston 2. BYG TAXKFK HACEF VXZG HXF SXOGF VXZG OCKFE XC ATK EYSB HXCU PFFG. — By Roba Dow 3. BUDDYADEVDYM EYETERS TPT OELAVEN ADS UDY BLSW AWSSAD JWYA ODET SWJUS MBUFFA MOTESDY. — By Lois H. Jones 4. XNJK XVE VL TVB RVDVBAEATK EVER VNRK SKJL RVJZ VL BJE DV SRKD. — By Earl Ireland

